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the surface made by the diametral planes parallel to these elements. The reduction of these integrals to the normal form of elliptic functions may be effected in a variety of ways; the simplest, probably, is that given by M. Jacobi, for the rationalization of such integrals, in the tenth volume of Crelle's Journal.

“The combination, $S_{2i} S_{2i'+1} + \Sigma_{2i} \Sigma_{2i'+1}$, of the perimeters of the curves derived from conjugate hyperbolæ, which, as we have seen, admits of being put under such a remarkable geometrical form, has also a very curious signification in mathematical physics. This remark I owe to my distinguished friend, M. Liouville, who mentioned it to me in conversation a short time since.”



DECEMBER 11TH, 1848.

REV. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D. D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

A COLLECTION of stone, bronze, and iron antiquities, with some casts of specimens in the Museum at Copenhagen, were presented by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities.



The Rev. Dr. Todd (Secretary) directed the attention of the meeting to a highly interesting group of antique relics, which had been presented to the Academy by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen. He observed that those specimens were, some of them, analogous to antique remains of a similar character which had been found in Ireland, several of which were in the possession of the Academy. The existence of such an analogy between the weapons and instruments used in ancient times, by the inhabitants of this and more northern countries, was known to the Academy, and a small collection of antiques of this nature, found in Ireland, had been selected and transmitted by the Academy to the Northern Society, along with a large collection of drawings

of the most characteristic specimens in the Museum of the Academy. A catalogue had been forwarded of the various specimens. He also observed that, in this kindly interchange, the Academy was doubtless the gainer; and he felt sure the members would agree with him in the propriety of passing a vote of thanks, on the part of the Royal Irish Academy, to the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

Dr. Petrie seconded the motion for a vote of thanks, and suggested the propriety of a similar vote to the King of Denmark, who was a zealous patron of antiquarian science in his own dominions, and must have concurred in the donation of the Northern Society. Dr. Petrie observed, that some of the articles sent were similar to specimens in the possession of the Academy; but there were many others, particularly among the stone weapons, to which nothing similar had yet been found in Ireland. The whole of this splendid present had been got together in a most kindly spirit towards the Academy. The Society of Northern Antiquaries went through their collection with great care, in order to select those articles which had reference to Ireland, and were likely to throw most light upon her ancient history. Some of the bronze swords which were contained in the present collection had the original bronze handles, in which the specimens found in Ireland were generally deficient; at least, he was only aware of three specimens having the original handles that had been found here; one of these was in his own collection, one belonged to the Academy, and the third was in the Museum belonging to the Royal Dublin Society. The handles in question were ornamented, and, from their rarity, were extremely interesting. When Dr. Petrie became a member of this Academy, he observed in one of the small rooms a number of valuable stone antiquities; and one of the first things he drew the attention of the Council to was the expediency of having them brought down stairs, and deposited in a place of security. The simi-

larity of some of these articles, which were then supposed to be Irish, to specimens preserved in the Copenhagen Museum, had long been a subject of interest to our antiquaries; but he had recently learned, that those very articles were a present from the same Society of Northern Antiquaries, made to the Academy so long back as the year 1816, and hence a few of the finest of them are now added to the present donation. Dr. Petrie then particularized several of the other specimens contained in the collection recently presented to the Academy; one of these was a curious spiral armlet, which, he said, was of a class very rare in Ireland, the only one which he had ever seen in this country being in his own collection; the bronze collars, or *torques*, of a spiral pattern, were also of uncommon occurrence in Ireland, though so common in gold. The iron sword in this collection was also of great interest, as it was exactly similar to those found at Kilmainham and other parts of Ireland, and which were now claimed as Danish weapons.

The special thanks of the Academy were then given to His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the Society of Northern Antiquaries, for the above donation, and also for books* presented at the same time.

The President, in putting the vote of thanks, which was adopted unanimously, observed, that the example of the Society of Northern Antiquaries suggested to the members of that Academy a very desirable course, namely, to make casts and models of the various relics which belonged to their collection.

A translation of the catalogue of the antiquities presented was communicated by Mr. Peter Browne, Secretary to the British Legation at Copenhagen. It will be found in the Appendix.

The Rev. Dr. Todd then presented to the meeting some

* The particulars of this latter donation will appear in the list of presentations at the end of this volume.

antique relics possessing considerable interest, which had been contributed to the Museum of the Academy. He exhibited a model of an ancient spear-head (the largest he remembered to have ever seen), sent to the Academy by — Carruthers, Esq. The model was taken in lead, and was tinted so as to represent more accurately the original weapon, which is of bronze.

Dr. Petrie proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Carruthers, for this valuable model of a spear-head, which, Dr. Petrie was persuaded, was the finest specimen of the kind existing in Europe, as it was unequalled by any which had been discovered in Greece, Egypt, or any of the eastern countries.

The thanks of the Academy were voted to Mr. Carruthers.

Dr. Petrie next called the attention of the meeting to a cast of an inscription on a pillar-stone preserved in the grounds of Mr. Gordon, of Newton, near Pitmachie, in Aberdeenshire, and which Dr. Petrie presented to the Academy on the part of Patrick Chalmers, Esq., of Auldbar, near Brechin, at whose expense the cast had been made and forwarded. Dr. Petrie observed, that he had been induced to request this cast for the Academy in consequence of his having discovered, from a similar cast preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society of Scottish Antiquaries at Edinburgh, that the stone bore a second inscription, not previously noticed, which was in the Irish Ogham characters, and which he thought it desirable to bring under the notice of the Academy; the more particularly, as two or three specimens of the same class had been recently discovered in Wales. Unfortunately, however, this cast did not embrace the entire of the Ogham inscription; but the inscription which it did present perfectly was one of great historical importance, and of no less interest to the Irish than to the Scottish antiquary, as it may be assumed to belong to the Pictish people, whose early history is so intimately connected